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(54) **IMAGE PROJECTION DEVICE**

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G02B 3/10; *G02B 15/05*

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See application file for complete search history.

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 353 days.

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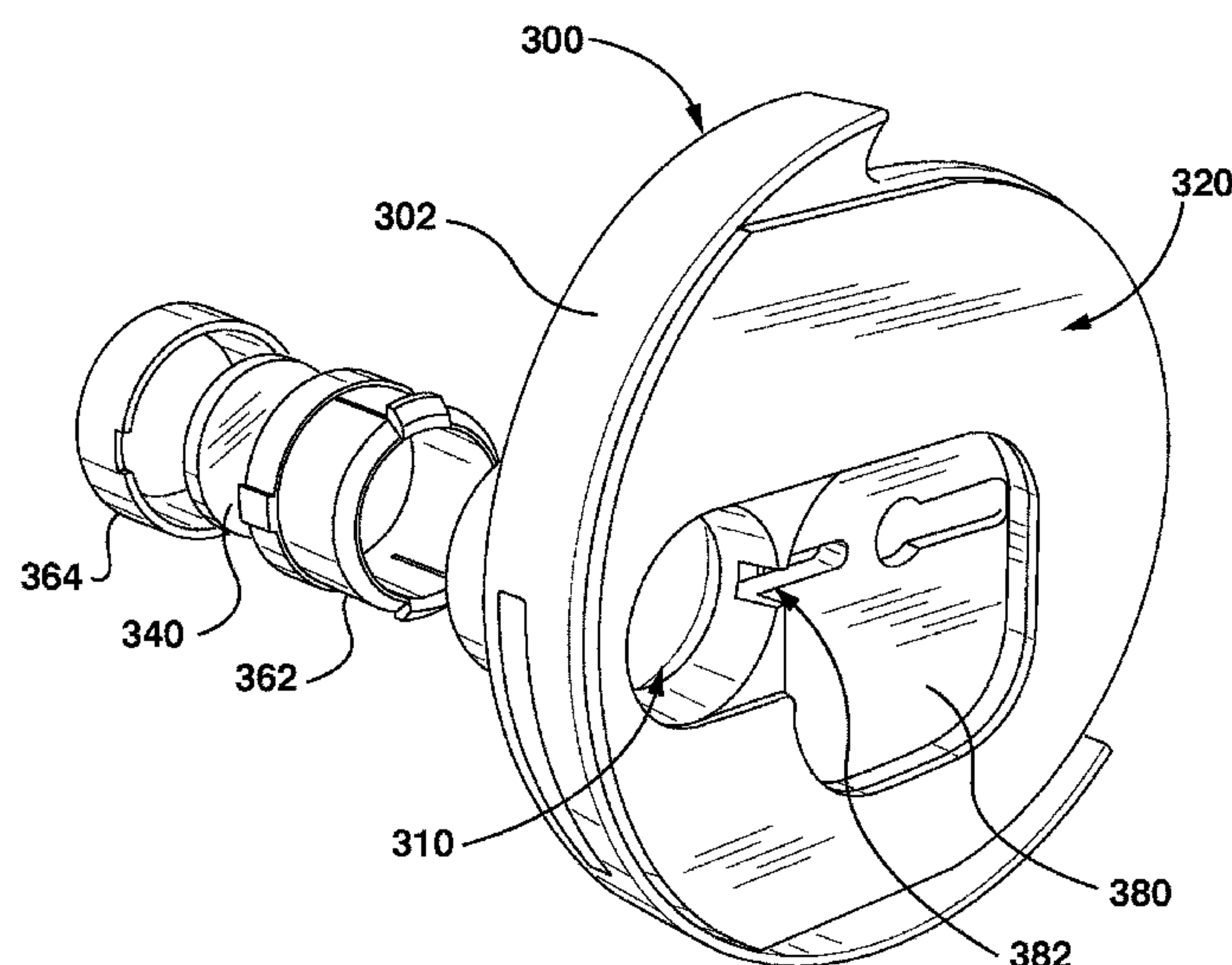
CPC *G03B 21/64* (2013.01); *G02B 13/001* (2013.01); *G02B 13/16* (2013.01); *G03B 3/10* (2013.01); *G03B 15/05* (2013.01); *G03B 21/001* (2013.01); *G03B 21/20* (2013.01); *G03B 21/53* (2013.01); *G03B 21/54* (2013.01); *G03B 23/08* (2013.01); *G03B 29/00* (2013.01); *G06K 7/10861* (2013.01); *G06K 19/0614* (2013.01); *G06K 19/06028*

(57)

ABSTRACT

An image projection device is disclosed having a body defining an aperture that includes a slide frame receiving slot that is transverse to the aperture and a magnifying lens positioned in alignment with the aperture at the front of the body. The image projection device can be attached to a mobile device and uses the camera flash of the mobile device to provide the light source to illuminate a slide transparency. The mobile device can identify a particular slide transparency through information encoded on the slide frame in order to coordinate audio or video output with the projected slide.

5 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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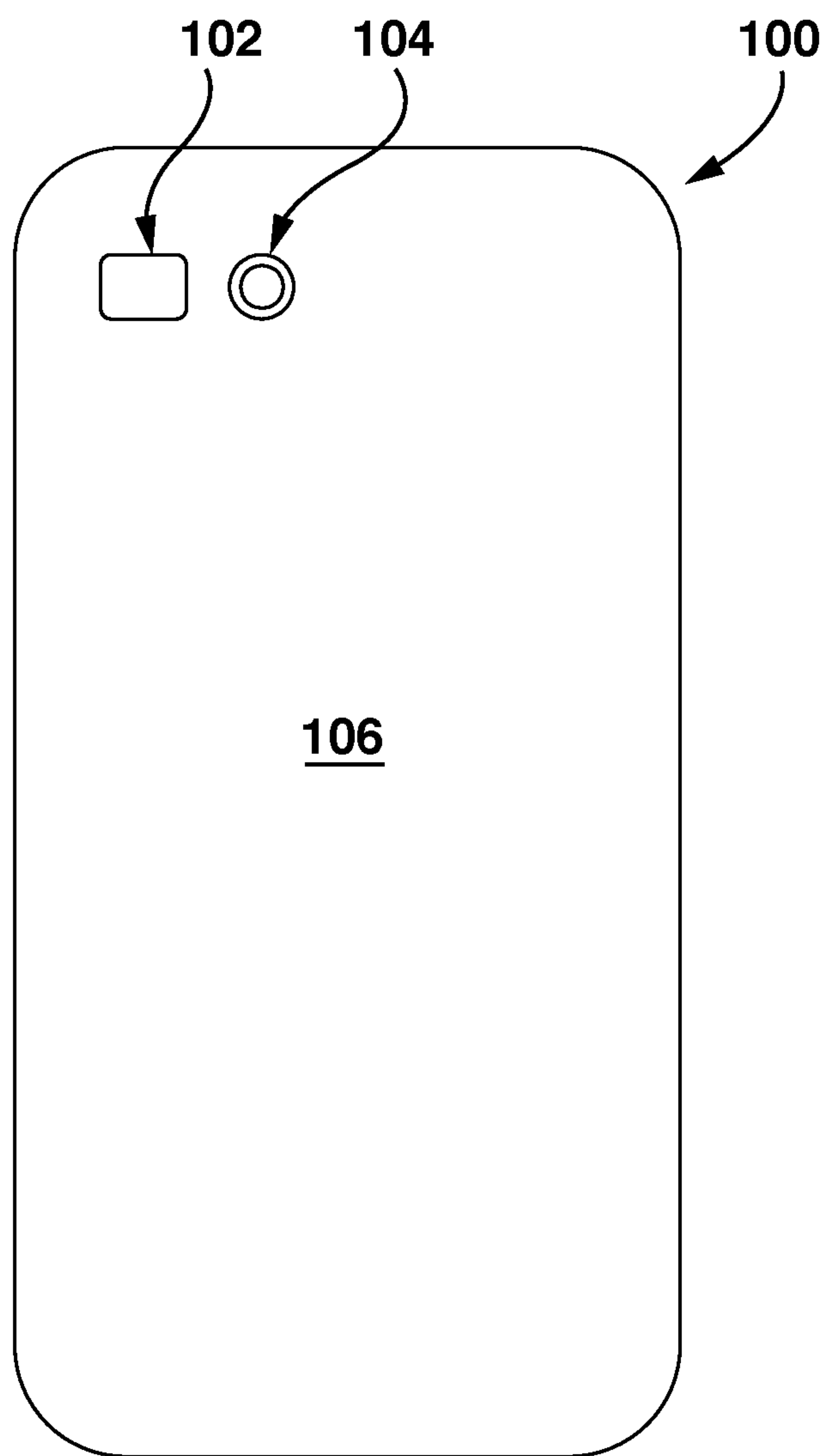


FIG. 1
(prior art)

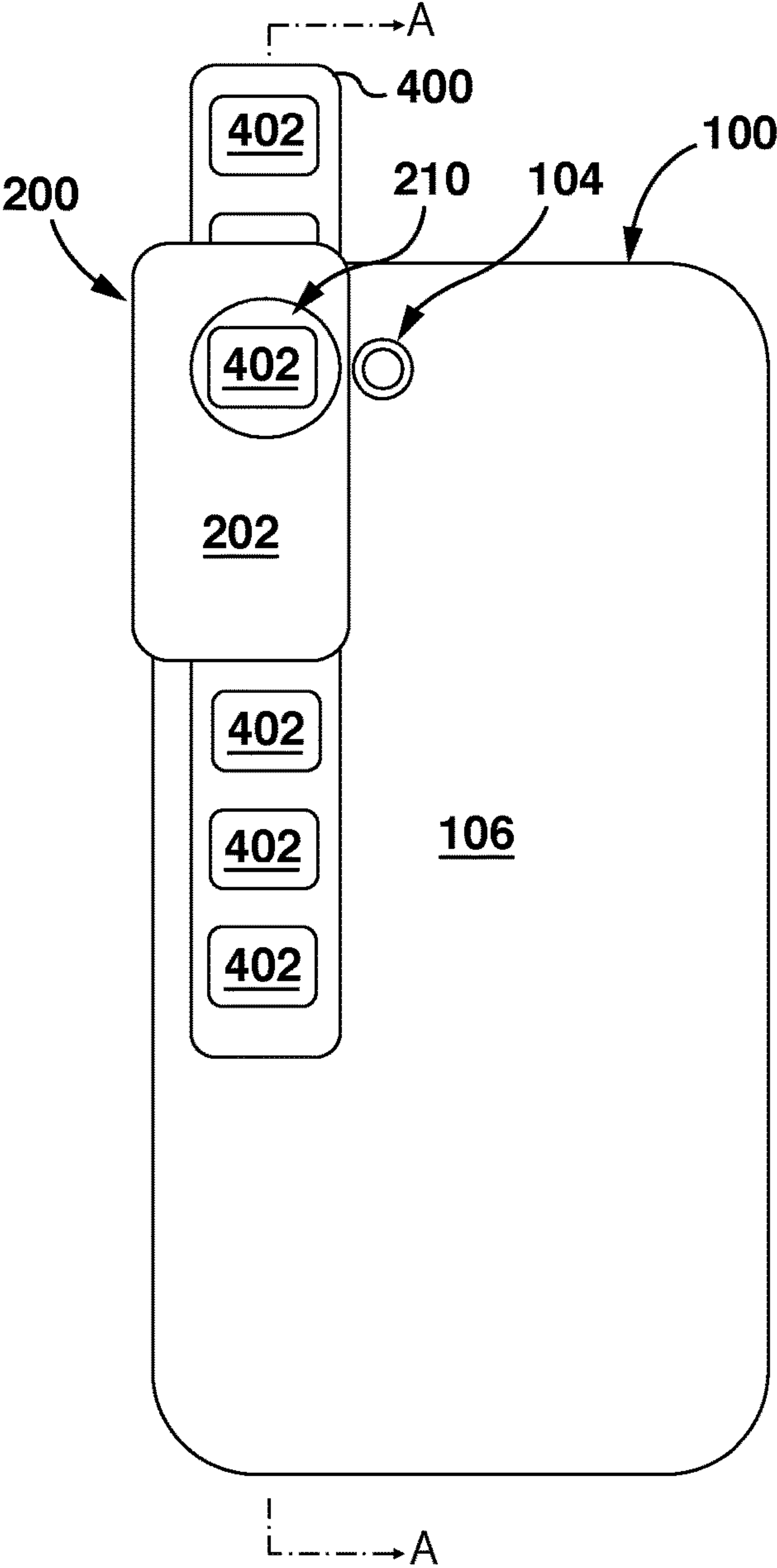


FIG. 2

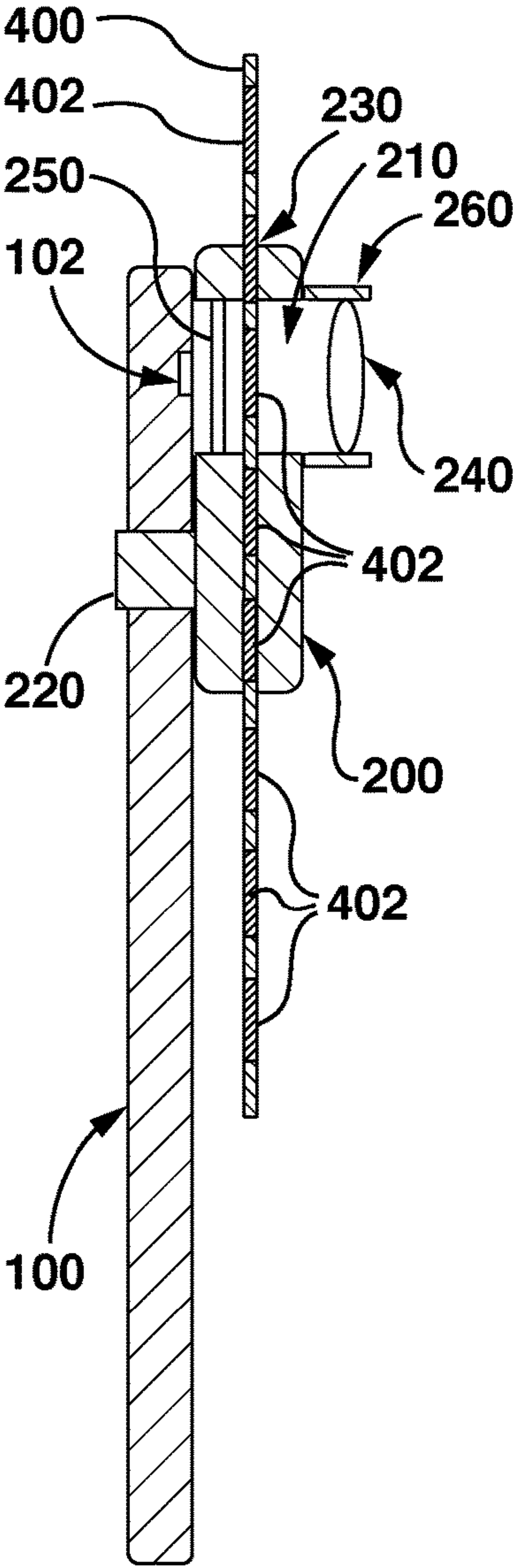


FIG. 2A

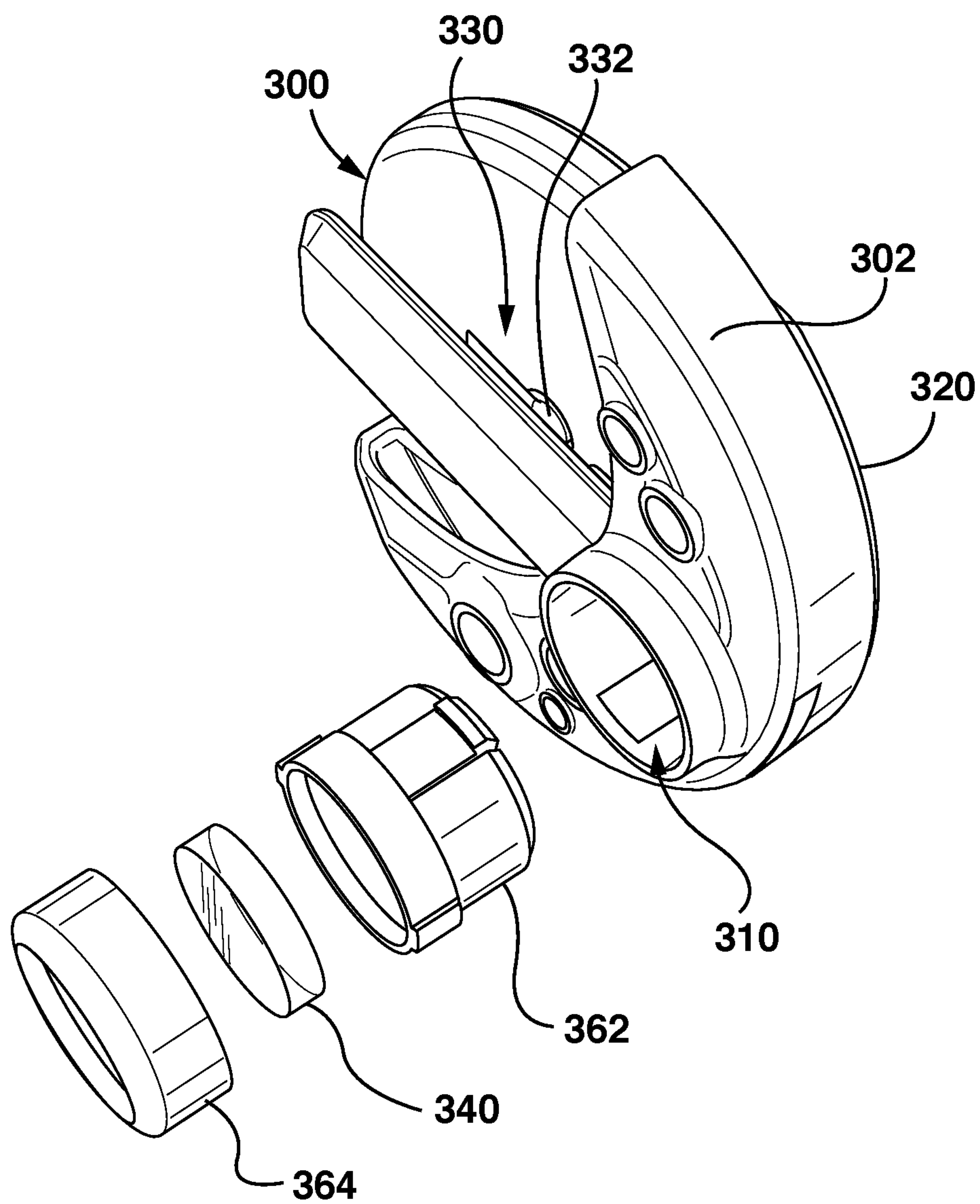


FIG. 3A

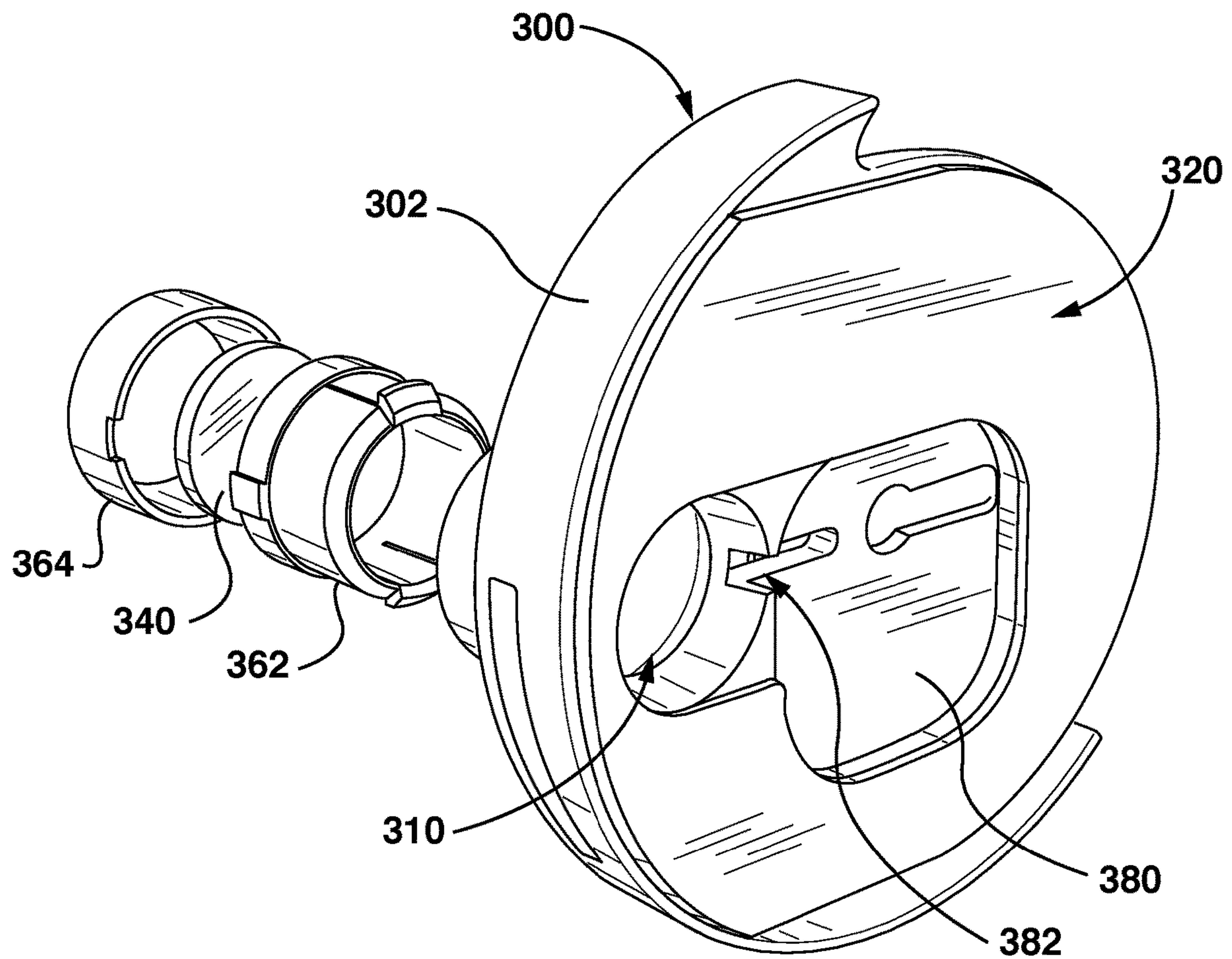


FIG. 3B

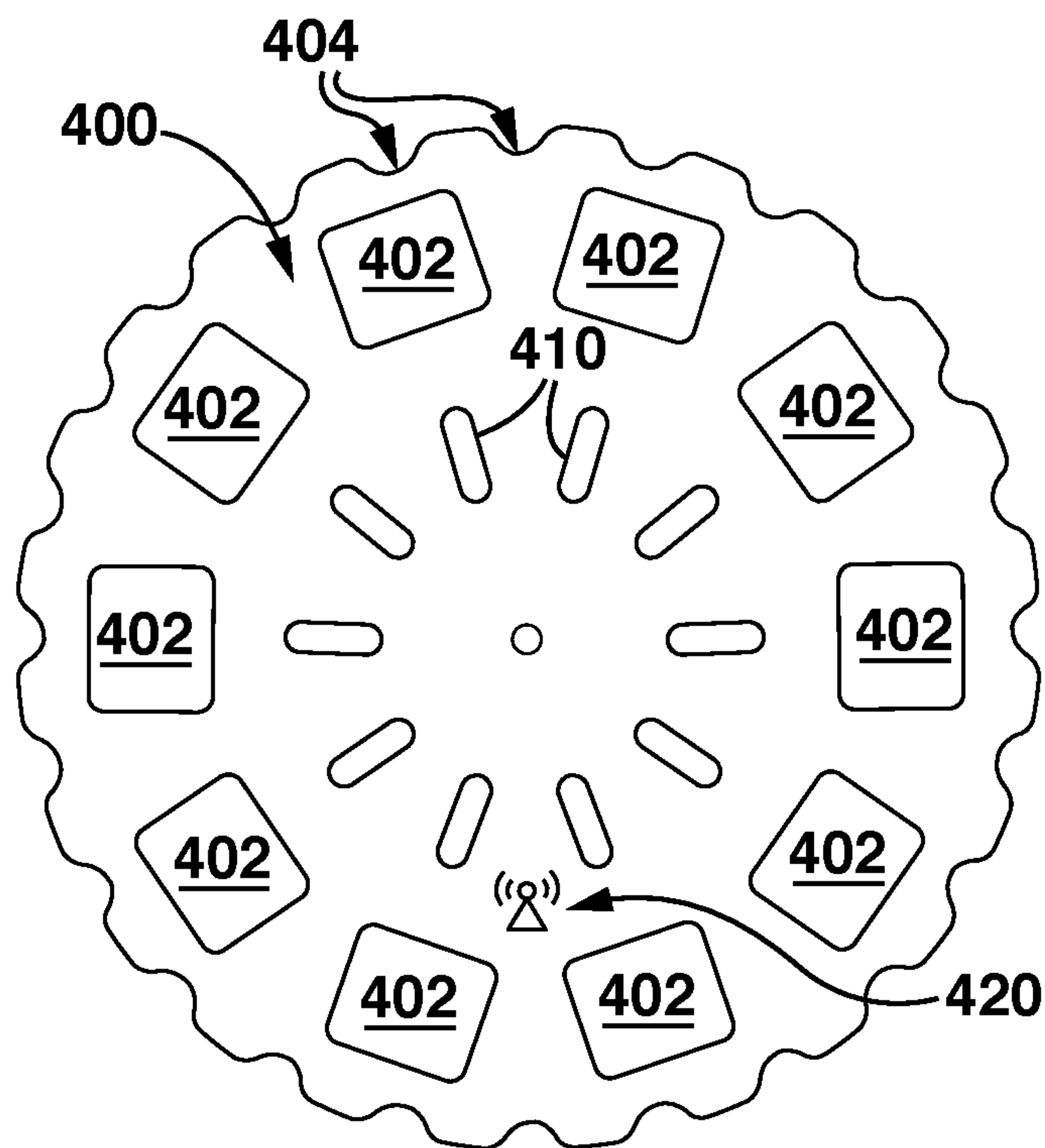


FIG. 4

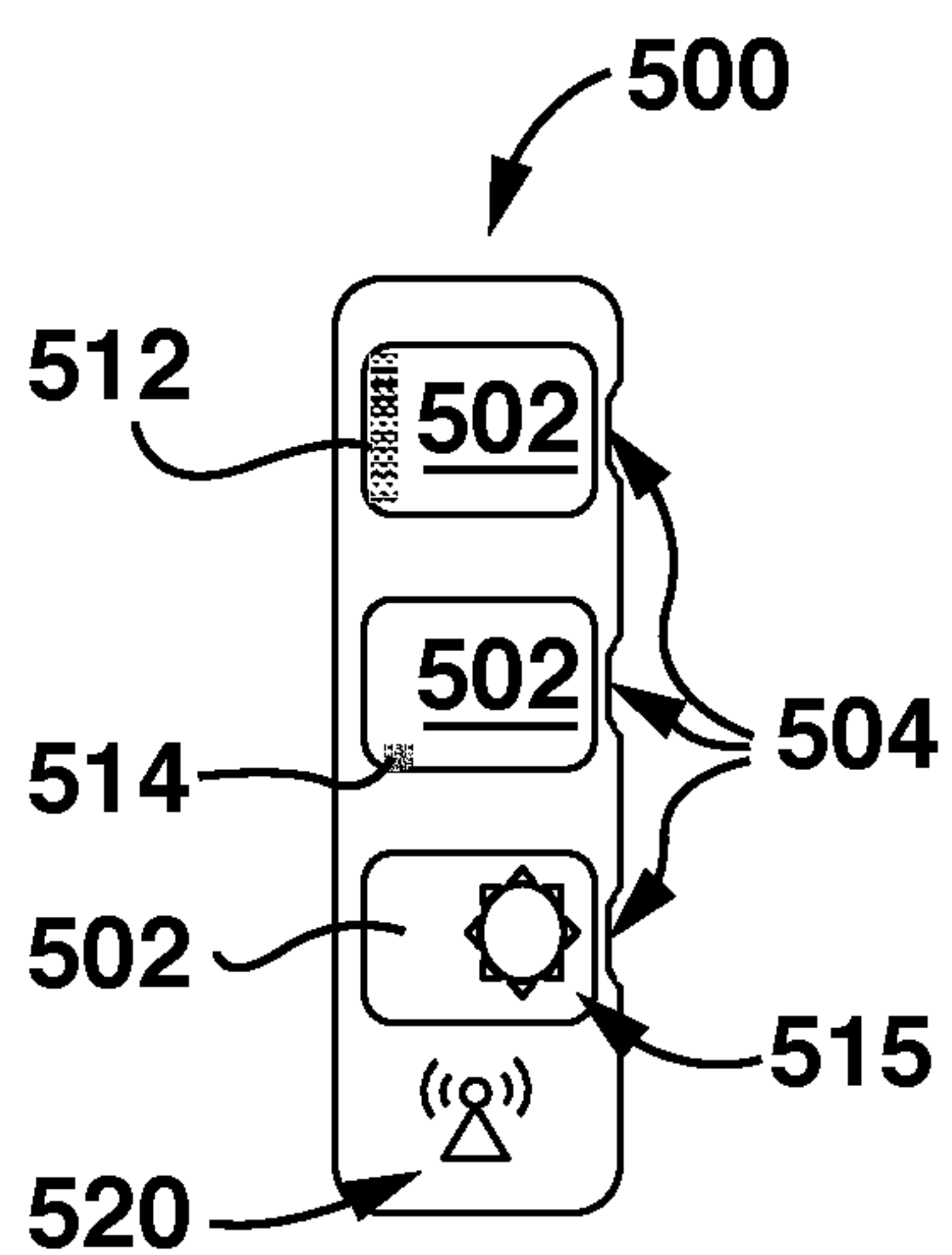


FIG. 5

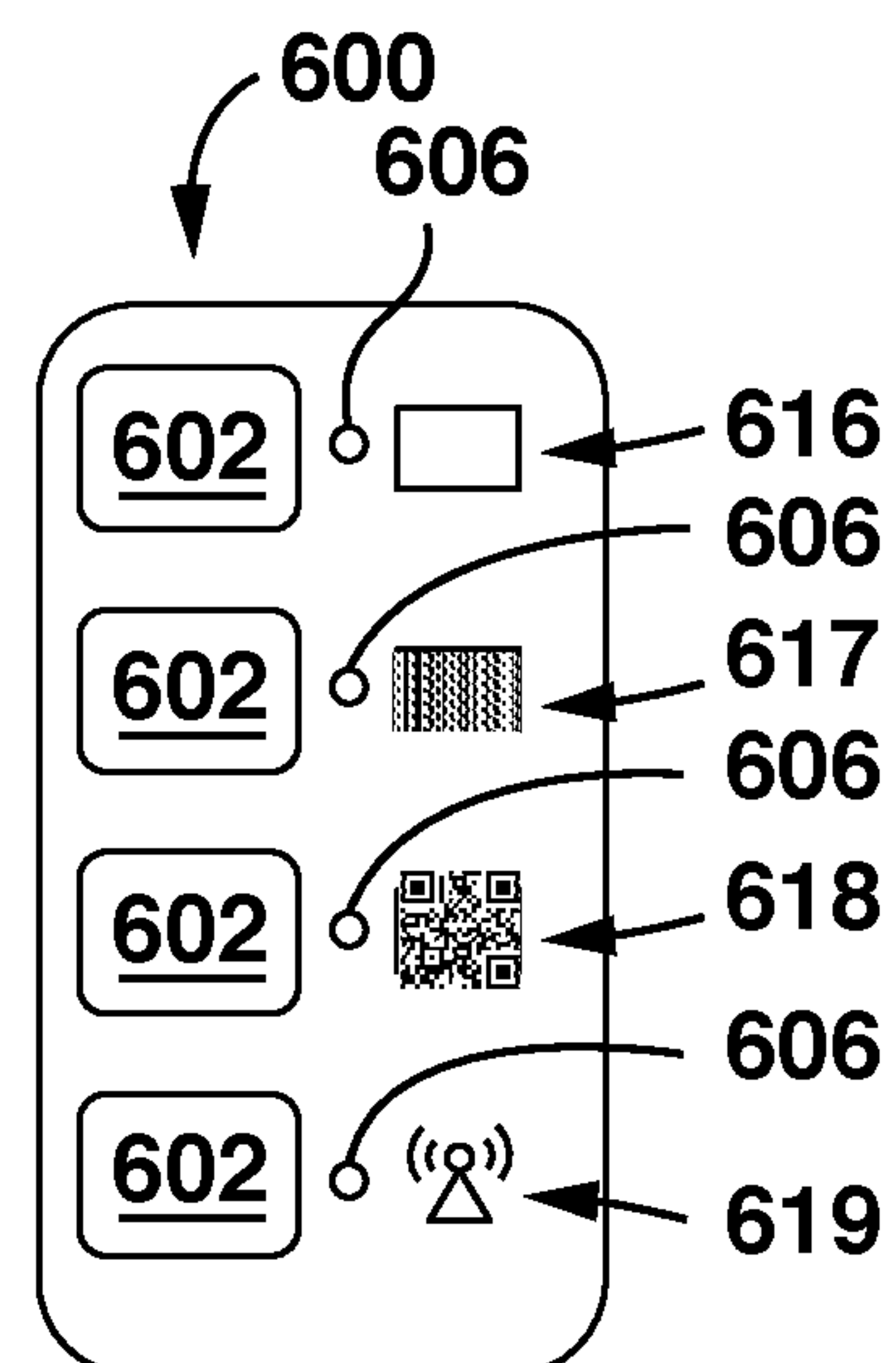
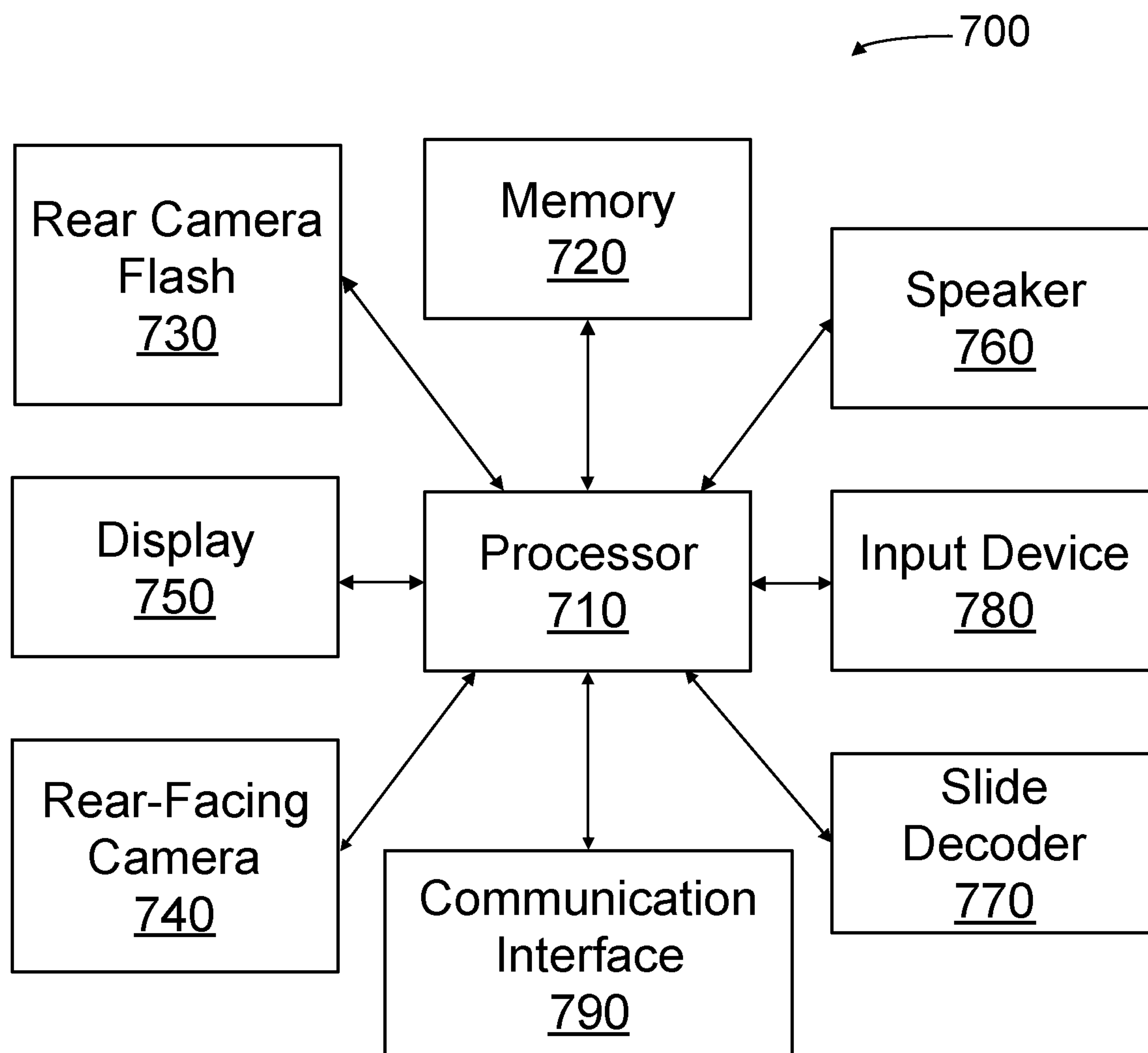
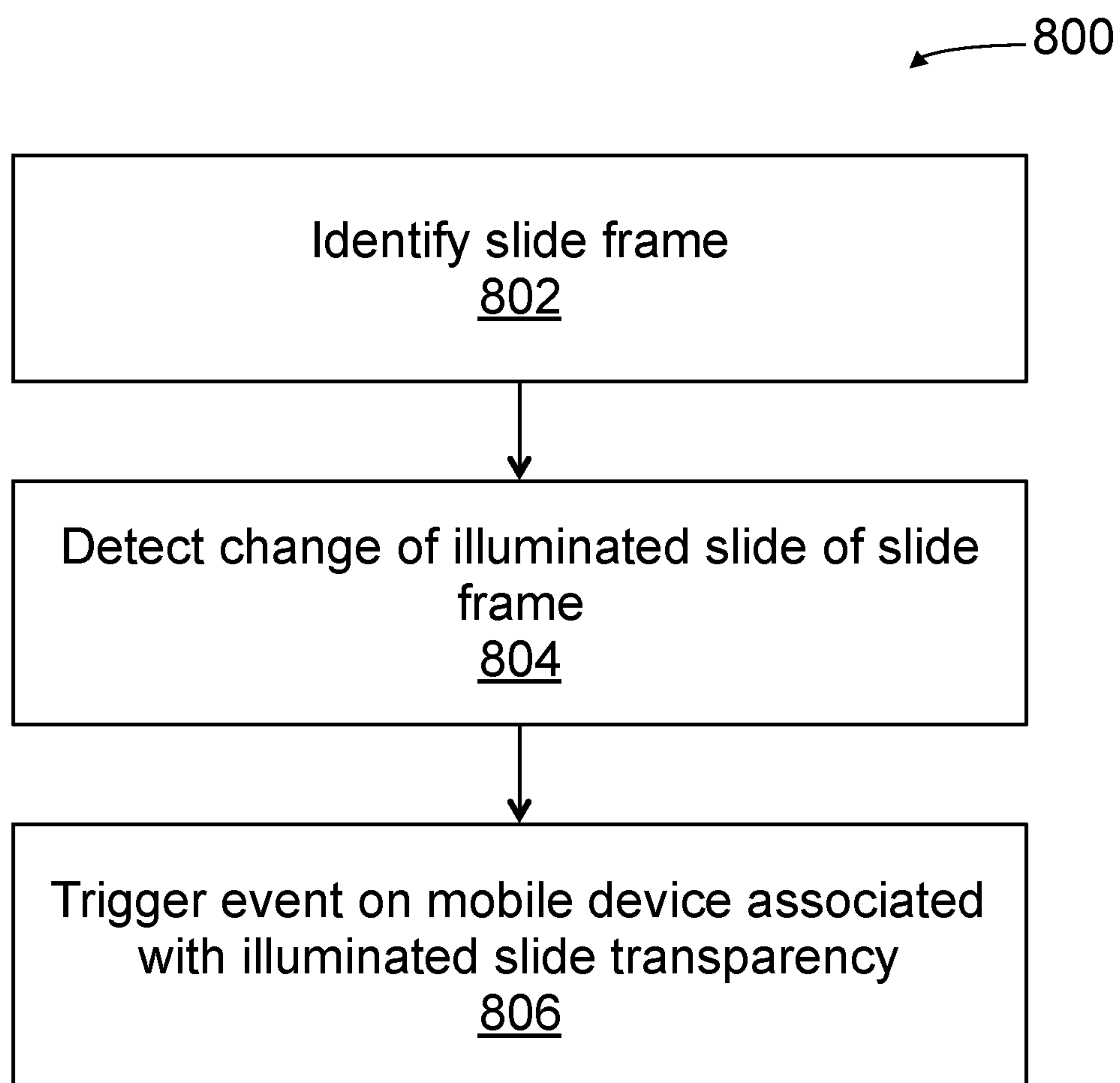


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

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IMAGE PROJECTION DEVICE

FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to an image projection device. More particularly, the disclosure relates to an image projection device that uses a light source external to the device for illumination.

BACKGROUND

Image projection devices that utilize a light bulb to illuminate a slide transparency or film in combination with a lens to enlarge the image onto a viewing surface are well known. Slide projectors for viewing 35 mm slides came into widespread use during the 1950s for home entertainment and educational uses. These slide projectors included an electric incandescent light bulb or other light source, a condensing lens or reflector to direct light onto the slide, a slide holder, and a focusing lens. Slide projectors have fallen out of use in favor of more convenient digital media shown on a projection screen using a video projector or displayed on a large video monitor.

Flashlight projectors are a novelty or toy item that use a flashlight as the light source to illuminate a slide transparency. These devices typically include a mechanism to attach to the flashlight, a mechanism to mount the slide in position, and optics to focus and enlarge the slide image. Examples include U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,445,651, 2,478,336, and 5,321,449.

Mobile devices, such as smart phones, digital cameras and tablet computing devices, can also be equipped with an image projector. This type of technology typically uses a liquid crystal on silicon display with an LED to illuminate the display. Adding an image projector to a mobile device can significantly increase the costs of producing the mobile device.

SUMMARY

According to a first aspect, an image projection device is provided that can be used in association with a mobile device having a camera flash. The image projection device comprises a body defining an aperture, the body having an attachment mechanism to attach to the mobile device and align the aperture with camera flash; a slide frame receiving slot within the body, the slide frame receiving slot is transverse to the aperture; and a magnifying lens aligned with the aperture, the magnifying lens positioned at a front end of the body. A slide transparency contained in a slide frame can be positioned with the slide frame receiving slot and the camera flash illuminates the slide transparency and the magnifying lens enlarges the illuminated slide transparency to project upon a projection surface. The image projection device can also include a focus adjustment mechanism containing the magnifying lens to allow for translation of the magnifying lens axially with respect to the aperture. The focus adjustment mechanism can include a telescoping mechanism or a screw-type mechanism.

The image projection device can further include a motor and can be electrically coupled to the mobile device to obtain instructions. The motor can be coupled to the focus adjustment mechanism to allow the mobile device to provide instructions to the motor to adjust focus based on a projected image detected by the camera. Alternatively, or using an additional motor, a motor can be coupled to the slide frame using a gearing mechanism to advance the slide frame upon instructions from the mobile device.

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The image projection device can be attached to the mobile device using a removable adhesive, such as a nano-suction material, for example. The attachment mechanism can also be a clamp or a mobile device case, such as a protective mobile phone case.

The slide frame receiving slot of the image projection device can be configured to accept any shape of slide frame, including rectangular and circular-shaped slide frames. The slide frame receiving slot can have a flexible detent for interacting with a notch or depression on the external surface of the slide frame to aid alignment of the slide frame with the aperture.

The image projection device can also include a camera opening that is aligned with a camera of the mobile device to allow the camera of the mobile device to capture an encoding block on the slide frame. The body can also include a light channel that is coupled to the aperture to allow light from the camera flash to enter the camera opening.

According to another aspect, a slide frame is provided that comprises one or more slide transparencies and encoded information associated with a corresponding slide transparency. The encoded information can be in an encoding block adjacent to the slide transparency. The encoding block can encode information using a barcode, a color, and a near-field wireless communication tag. The encoded information can also be encoded in the image of the slide transparency, such as by embedding a barcode into the slide image.

According to a third aspect, a method of operating image projection device and mobile device is provided. The method includes identifying a change in the encoding information detected by the slide decoder; associating the change in the encoding information with an event; and triggering the event. The event can be any one or more of change the video display of the mobile device, audio playback from a speaker of the mobile device, operating the camera flash. The slide decoder can be a camera of the mobile device or a near-field communication sensor, for example.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the various embodiments described herein and to show more clearly how they may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example only, to the accompanying drawings which show at least one exemplary embodiment, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a rear view of a mobile device illustrating a camera aperture and camera flash;

FIG. 2 is a rear view of an image projection device attached to the mobile device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view of the image projection device of FIG. 2 along line A-A;

FIG. 3A is front perspective exploded view of an embodiment of an image projection device;

FIG. 3B is a rear perspective exploded view of the image projection device of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4 is a front view of a circular-shaped slide frame including slide encoding information in an adjacent encoding block;

FIG. 5 is a front view of a rectangular-shaped slide frame including slide encoding information embedded in the slide transparency;

FIG. 6 is a front view of a rectangular-shaped slide frame including slide encoding information in an adjacent encoding block;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a mobile device having a rear-facing camera and associated rear camera flash; and

FIG. 8 is a flowchart diagram of a method of triggering an event on a mobile device based upon a change in the illuminated slide.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS EMBODIMENTS

It will be appreciated that for simplicity and clarity of illustration, where considered appropriate, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the exemplary embodiments described herein. However, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the embodiments described herein may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures and components have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the embodiments described herein. Furthermore, this description is not to be considered as limiting the scope of the embodiments described herein in any way, but rather serves as merely describing some of the possible methods of implementation.

Referring now to FIG. 1, shown is a rear view of a typical mobile device 100 illustrating a camera flash 102 and a camera aperture 104 that can be used with embodiments of the image projection device described herein. Typically, mobile device 100 includes a video display on the front surface of mobile device 100 (not shown) opposite the rear surface 106. Some embodiments of the image projection device could also be configured to work with a camera flash on the front facing surface of mobile device 100. Mobile device 100 can include any handheld computing device that includes a camera flash 102, and can include smart phones, tablet computers, digital cameras, and potentially laptops.

Camera flash 102 is typically a light emitting diode flash, and can be controlled by mobile device 100 through a combination of software and hardware. Camera aperture 104 typically includes optics and a CMOS-based image sensor to capture digital images. The camera can similarly be controlled through a combination of software and hardware operating on mobile device 100.

Embodiments of the image projection device can be configured to work with any mobile device 100 that uses a camera flash 102. The orientation of camera flash 102 and camera aperture 104 can vary based on the manufacturer of the mobile device. For example, some mobile devices orient the camera flash 102 and camera aperture 104 on the middle of the rear surface in a vertical or top-bottom orientation. Some embodiments of the image projection device described herein can be designed to attach to a specific device based on the dimensions of the mobile device and orientation of the sensors. Other embodiments can use other attachment mechanisms that do not rely on particular dimensions of mobile device 100 or the orientation of camera flash 102 and camera aperture 104.

Referring now to FIGS. 2 and 2A, shown is an image projection device 200 attached to the mobile device 100 of FIG. 1 with FIG. 2A providing a cross-sectional view of image projection device 200 along line A-A. Body 202 of image projection device 200 attaches to mobile device 100 and has an aperture 210 that is aligned with camera flash 102. A slide transparency 402 is aligned with aperture 210 and is illuminated by camera flash 102. Magnifying lens 240 enlarges illuminated slide transparency 402 onto a projection surface, such as a wall, ceiling, or projection screen.

Body 202 of image projection device 200 preferably includes an attachment mechanism 220 to attach body 202 to mobile device 100. Attachment mechanism 220 can include a mechanical clamp, as shown in FIG. 2A, that can be made of a resilient material to accommodate the thickness

of mobile device 100. In some embodiments, projection device 200 can be embodied in a traditional protective mobile phone case that serves as the attachment mechanism, such as those cases that surround the edge and/or rear surface of the mobile phone.

Preferably, attachment mechanism 220 comprises a removable adhesive that is attached to body 202 to allow placement and removal of image projection device 200 on rear surface 106 of mobile device 100. Removable adhesive can include nano-suction material that is attached to the mating surface of body 202. The surface of nano-suction material has thousands of microscopic craters that work by creating many partial vacuums between the adhesive and the rear surface 106 of mobile device 100. Nano-suction material is not pressure sensitive, can rebond repeatedly, and leaves no residue on the mobile device. To remove image projection device 200 from mobile device 100, you simply pull off or twist to break the bond. Wiping nano-suction adhesive material with wet tissue will remove debris from the craters and rejuvenate the suction properties.

Body 202 further provides a slide frame receiving slot 230 that is shaped to receive a slide frame (such as those shown in FIGS. 4-6) that contains any number of slide transparencies. The slide frame can be round, rectangular or any other shape, and slide frame receiving slot 230 will have a corresponding shape to accommodate the slide frame. Slide frame receiving slot 230 is transverse to aperture 210 in order to position slide frame transparencies within aperture 210. The slide frame is positioned with slide frame receiving slot 230 to align one of slide transparencies with camera flash 102 and aperture 210. Camera flash 102, under control of mobile device 100, illuminates the slide transparency 402 within aperture 210. Slide frame receiving slot 230 can be formed within body 202, as shown in FIG. 2A, or in a channel on the rear-facing surface of body 202. The position of slide frame receiving slot 230 with respect to body 202, camera flash 102, and magnifying lens 240 can be selected to optimize image projection quality.

Magnifying lens 240 is aligned with aperture 210 and positioned at the front of body 202 of image projection device 200. Magnifying lens 240 is positioned between the illuminated a slide transparency and the projection surface. Magnifying lens 240 enlarges the slide transparency that is illuminated by camera flash 102 for projection onto a projection surface, such a wall or ceiling, for example. Although a simple biconvex lens is shown for illustration purposes, a person skilled in the art would provide the appropriate lens design to provide magnification and projection of a slide transparency. This can include compound lens designs involving more than one lens.

Some embodiments of image projection device 200 can further include a focus adjustment mechanism 260 that houses magnifying lens 240. Focus adjustment mechanism 260 can allow translation of magnifying lens 240 axially with respect to aperture 210 to change the distance between an illuminated slide transparency 402 and magnifying lens 240 in order to alter the magnification or focus of the projected image. Focus adjustment mechanism 260 can include a telescoping arrangement or a screw-type arrangement that allows for movement of magnifying lens 240. In a compound lens design, only one of the lens may be moveable by focus adjustment mechanism.

Some embodiments of image projection device 200 can also include a flash conditioner 250 that is positioned within aperture 210 between camera flash 102 and a slide transparency. Flash conditioner 250 can assist with providing proper and full illumination of slide transparency 402. Flash

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conditioner **250** can include, for example, a light diffusing material or a collimation lens (e.g. a plano-convex lens). For example, a plano-convex lens can be used so that incoming LED light beams from camera flash **102** are formed into parallel light beams as they hit the slide transparency so the projected image can have improved clarity.

Aperture **210** can have a variety of shapes. Aperture **210** can be round to accommodate a round magnifying lens **240**, for example. Aperture **210** can also be shaped similar to the shape of the slide transparencies on the slide frame, which can be round, rectangular, or any other shape, so that slide transparency **402** completely fills aperture **210**. Aperture **210** can also be conically shaped, or similarly have an increasing size, from the rear surface of body **202** adjacent to camera flash **102** to the front surface of body **202**.

Some embodiments of image projection device **200** can also be electrically powered to provide further functionality. Electrical power can be obtained through coupling with mobile device **100**, such as through a USB charging port or a Lightning connector for devices produced by Apple, for example. Other embodiments of image projection device **200** can further comprise a battery to provide electrical power. In some embodiments, body **202** can include a battery that provides supplemental power to mobile device **100** through the charging port. For example, image projection device **200** can be embodied in a mobile phone case that includes a supplemental battery similar to those produced by mophie inc. A supplemental battery can also be beneficial to assist with the increased power demand from the sustained use of camera flash **102**.

Image projection device **200** can also be coupled with mobile device **100** by a communication interface. For example, mobile device **100** can provide instructions regarding slide advancement or focus adjustment. This can be over the same interface as the power supply (e.g. micro USB or Lightning), or another interface if image projection device **200** is self-powered (e.g. headphone/microphone jack of mobile device **100**, wireless communication, such as Bluetooth or NFC).

In some embodiments, image projection device **200** can include a slide decoder that can be used to identify the slide frame, and may further identify a particular slide transparency within aperture **210**. The slide decoder can include electronics requiring power. A slide decoder can include a near-field wireless communication (NFC) transceiver that can read one or more wireless tags embedded in a slide frame, for example. The decoded information that identifies the slide transparency **4** and/or slide frame **4** can be communicated to mobile device **100** over the communication interface. Other methods of encoding information onto a slide frame and slide transparencies, and the respective method decoding with a slide decoder embodiment, are discussed with respect to FIGS. 4-6.

In other embodiments of image projection device **200**, a slide decoder can be provided by mobile device **100**, either alone or in conjunction with slide decoding functionality provided by image projection device. For example, an NFC transceiver of mobile device **100** can identify a particular slide frame and a slide decoder on image projection device **200** can identify a particular slide transparency. FIGS. 3-6 provide examples where camera of mobile device **100** can serve as the slide decoder.

Electrically powered embodiments of image projection device **200** can include a slide advancement motor that is coupled to the slide frame (e.g. using a gearing arrangement). Slide advancement motor can move the slide frame within the slide frame receiving slot **230** to position the next

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slide transparency. Image projection device **200** can include buttons to control the slide advancement motor, such as forwards and backwards buttons. In other embodiments, mobile device **100** can provide instructions to slide advancement motor to control which slide transparency is within aperture **210**.

Electrically powered embodiments of image projection device **200** can also include a focus adjustment motor that can be coupled to focus adjustment mechanism **260** to adjust position of magnifying lens **240**. Again, this can be controlled by buttons on image projection device **200** or by mobile device **100**. Camera of mobile device **100** can capture the projected image and mobile device **100** can determine whether the captured image is in focus, for example, by using an edge detection algorithm. Mobile device **100** can provide instructions to the focus adjustment motor based on this information. Mobile device **100** can periodically monitor the projected image using the camera to maintain focus of the projected image. Mobile device **100** can also rely on information from onboard motion sensors/accelerometers to consider whether to reevaluate focus adjustment with the focus adjustment motor.

Referring now to FIGS. 3A and 3B, shown is are front and rear exploded perspective views of an image projection device **300** for accepting circular-shaped slide frames, such as that shown in FIG. 4. Body **302** of image projection device **300** defines an aperture **310** that intersects with a slide frame receiving slot **330**. Attachment mechanism **320** is a nano-suction material that is attached to the rear surface of body **302** of image projection device **300**.

Slide frame receiving slot **330** contains a slide frame alignment mechanism **332** for engaging with the center of a rotary slide frame **400**. The center of a circular slide frame **400** can have a hole, depression, protrusion, axle that mates with slide frame alignment mechanism **332** to position circular slide frame **400** in position and allow for rotation. FIG. 3A illustrates a flexible protrusion **332** that can engage a hole or depression at the center of circular slide frame **400**.

The exploded view illustrates an embodiment having a focus adjustment mechanism that allows movement of magnifying lens **340**. Lens slide **362** can move forwards and backwards within aperture **310**. Lens attachment **364** clips onto lens slide **362** to hold magnifying lens **340** in a press fit between lens attachment **364** and lens slide **362**.

The embodiment in FIGS. 3A and 3B relies on the camera of mobile device **100** to provide some slide decoding functionality. Body **302** is designed to cover the camera module of mobile device **100** and includes a camera opening **380** and light channel **382** in the rear surface of body **302**. The slide frame receiving slot **330** is open to camera opening **380** to allow a slide encoding block **410** (see FIG. 4) of slide frame **400** to be captured by the camera of mobile device **100**. Light from camera flash **102** is transmitted via light channel **382** into camera opening **380** to allow camera of mobile device **100** to capture slide encoding block **410** associated with the currently illuminated slide transparency **402**. Light channel **382** can be free space or any light transmissive material (e.g. clear plastic or glass).

Referring now to FIG. 4, shown is a front view of a circular-shaped slide frame **400** designed to work with the image projection device **300** illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B. Slide frame **400** includes slide encoding information in an encoding block **410** adjacent corresponding slide transparencies **402**. Encoding information in encoding block **410** can identify slide transparency **402** that is being projected to mobile device **100** to allow mobile device **100** to coordinate with the projected image (e.g. playing associated media such

as audio, e.g. song, audio dialogue, sound effects, etc., video on mobile device video display e.g. book text, movie clips).

Slide frame **400** can include notches or depressions **404** that mate with corresponding structure within slide frame receiving slot **330**. For example, slide frame receiving slot **330** can have a flexible detent within the slot that mates with notch/depression **404** on the slide frame **404** to align the slide frame within the aperture **310**. The flexible detent can be flexible plastic or spring based. Other embodiments can have a rigid detent and the slide frame can be comprised of a flexible material to allow movement and alignment of slide transparency **402** within aperture **310**. Some embodiments of slide frame **400** can include a notch with a moderate slope on one edge and a much steeper slope on the other edge that engages with a pawl or detent within slide frame receiving slot to restrict movement of slide frame **400** in a single direction (e.g. using a ratchet/pawl mechanism).

Encoding information that is encoded within encoding block **410** can identify slide transparency **402** that is currently being projected. Many different encoding methods of encoding information into encoding block **410** can be used. For example, in FIG. 4, encoding block **410** is a color transparency that can be detected by the camera of mobile device **100** when used in the embodiment of image projection device **300**. Light from camera flash **102** can pass through light channel **382** to illuminate the color transparency encoding block **410** and the color can be determined by mobile device **100** through its camera. Each slide transparency **402** on slide frame **400** can have a unique color associated with it.

Referring now to FIG. 5, shown is an embodiment of a rectangular slide frame **500** that includes an encoding information in an encoding block that is within each slide transparency **502** itself (i.e. rather than in an encoding block separate **410** separate from slide transparencies **402** as in FIG. 4). FIG. 5 illustrates a number of different encoding methodologies, but preferably only a single type of encoding is used for a slide frame. In the first two example slide transparencies, the encoding block encodes information using a barcode embedded in slide transparency **502** that can be detected by a camera of mobile device **100** when slide transparency **502** is projected onto a projection surface. The encoding block can include a barcode of any type (including linear barcodes, 2-D barcodes such as QR codes, or barcodes that include color). For example, a linear barcode **512** and a QR code **514** are shown embedded in the slide transparencies **502** of FIG. 5. Slide frame **500** includes depressions **504** that can engage a detent or pin in a slide frame receiving slot to aid in aligning slide frame **500** within aperture of image projection device.

In some embodiments, the encoding information can include the slide transparency image itself, such that mobile device **100** can use image processing to identify the projected image from a number of possible slide transparencies. In these embodiments, encoding block can also be considered to be the slide transparency **502** itself. For example, mobile device **100** can process the projected image obtained by the camera to obtain a signature for the projected image, and then compare this signature to signatures from a database, either on mobile device **100** or on a network connected server, to identify the particular slide transparency. A cartoon sun **515**, provided as an example, can result in a unique signature to assist in identifying the particular slide transparency to mobile device **100**. For example, an edge detection algorithm can be used to identify the projected slide on the projection surface, and then a further edge detection algorithm can be used on the identified projected slide to

obtain an edge detection matrix that can be compared with the edge matrices of known slide transparencies.

Encoding information in an encoding block can be unique to all possible slide transparencies (i.e. a globally unique identifier) or only unique to the slide transparencies on a given slide frame (e.g. identifies the slide numbers 1 through 10). Depending on the encoding methodology used, it may be difficult to have globally unique identifiers for each slide transparency. For example, if the color encoding methodology is used, such as in FIG. 4, it may only be possible to accurately encode a fixed number of colors that can be detected due to the distance of the encoding block to the camera, amount of light, and variability between mobile device cameras from various manufacturers. In these embodiments without globally unique encoding information in encoding block **410**, slide frame **400** can include a slide frame encoding block **420** that uniquely identifies slide frame **400** so that a particular slide transparency **402** can be uniquely identified by the combination of encoding block **410** and slide frame encoding block **420**. Slide frame identifier **420** can include written text on slide frame **400** (requiring user to identify slide frame to mobile device **100** through an input device) or can also include a near-field communication (NFC) tag that is detected by an NFC sensor of the mobile device **100**, for example.

Referring now to FIG. 6, shown is a rectangular slide frame **600** with encoding blocks adjacent to each slide transparency **602**. Again, multiple encoding methodologies are shown on slide frame **600** for illustration purposes. Slide frame **600** is designed such that the encoding block is positioned near the slide decoder of mobile device **100**, such as the mobile device camera or NFC transceiver. Directly focusing on the encoding block (rather than the projected encoding block in FIG. 5) can limit the resolution (or amount of information encoded) that can be reliably detected by the mobile device camera. Mobile device **100** can configure the camera to focus on the closely positioned encoding block. Slide frame **600** also includes a number of protrusions **606** that can mate with a corresponding depression within slide frame receiving slot to assist in the alignment of slide frame **600** within the aperture of image projection device. Examples shown in FIG. 6 include encoding information with color using a color transparency **616**, encoding information in a barcode, such as a linear barcode **617** and a QR code **618**, and encoding information in an NFC tag **619**.

Reference is next made to FIG. 7, shown is a block diagram of a mobile device **700** that can include a processor **710**, a memory **720**, a rear camera flash **730**, a rear-facing camera **740**, a display **750**, a speaker **760**, a slide decoder **770**, and an input device **780**. A communication interface **790** can be provided to allow mobile device **700** to communicate with other computing devices (including computerized embodiments of image projection device, for example) either wired or wirelessly, or over a communication network. As noted above, communication interface **790** can include the charging port of mobile device **700**, Wi-Fi, or Bluetooth. Mobile device **700** can execute programs stored in memory **720** using processor **710** to interact (receive input and output) from the other components illustrated in FIG. 7. Rear camera flash **730** and rear-facing camera **740** can be positioned on the rear surface of mobile device **700**, such as that shown in FIG. 1. Mobile device **700** can control rear camera flash **730** to operate as a projection light source for the image projection device **200** shown in FIG. 2. Examples of mobile device **700** can include mobile

computing devices, such as mobile phones, laptop computers or tablet computing devices.

Mobile device **700** can provide audio and video through speaker **760** and display **750**. Users can interact and provide input to mobile device **700** through input device **780**, which can include a keyboard, buttons, or a touch screen interface. Input received through input device **780** can be used to initiate sending instructions to a coupled image projection device (e.g. advance to next slide, adjust focus, etc.).

Slide decoder **770** can decode the encoding information in an encoding block (such as encoding block **410** or slide frame encoding block **420**) on a slide frame to assist in identifying a particular slide transparency. Slide decoder **770** can include rear-facing camera **740**. Slide decoder **770** can also be a wireless receiver, such as a near-field communication transceiver.

Referring now to FIG. **8**, shown is a flowchart diagram of a method **800** of triggering an event on a mobile device based upon a change in the illuminated slide in image projection device **200**. Method **800** can be used to coordinate the playback of multimedia that corresponds to the slide transparency that is currently being projected. First at step **802**, the slide frame is identified. This step can utilize slide decoder **770** of mobile device **700** to decode a slide frame encoding block, such as slide frame encoding block **420**. In other embodiments, this step can include the user of mobile device **700** providing an input through input device **780** to identify the slide frame, for example, by selecting a certain application associated with the slide frame or selecting a certain story within an application that is associated with the slide frame. In other embodiments, identifying the slide frame can also include slide decoder **770** decoding the encoding block associated with anyone of the slide transparencies.

Next, at step **804**, a change of the slide transparency that is illuminated or projected is detected. This can include detecting a change in the encoding block associated with a slide transparency that is detected by slide decoder **770**. This step can also include mobile device **700** receiving an instruction to advance the next slide from input device **780** or a communication from image projection device **200** through communication interface **790** that the slide frame has been advanced. Image projection device **200** can also include a switch within slide frame receiving slot **230** that is triggered each time the slide frame is advanced, and this switch information can be communicated to mobile device **100** in order to detect the change in step **804**.

At step **806**, an event on mobile device **100** is triggered that is associated with the currently illuminated slide transparency. The event on mobile device **100** can relate to the playback of audio through speaker **760** or updating display **750**. The event can also be related to operation of rear camera flash **730**, such as, toggling it off and on to simulate lightning, for example.

An example of the operation of image projection device **200** and method **800** can include usage for a children's story or song. A Slide frame can contain a series of image transparencies that are associated with the children's story or song, and the mobile device runs a companion application that assists with the story telling (e.g. audio such as music and story narrative, story text displayed on mobile device display). The companion application activates the camera flash of the mobile device to illuminate the slide transparencies and receives information to identify the slide transparency and/or slide frame through a slide detection module (e.g. using camera or NFC sensor). Mobile device detects the change in the encoding information when the slide is

advanced and triggers an event in the companion application executing on the mobile device (e.g. turning book page, starting audio book audio associated with the book page, playback of sound effects or story narrative).

The embodiments of the systems, devices and methods described herein may be implemented in hardware or software, or a combination of both. Some of the embodiments described herein may be implemented in computer programs executing on programmable computers, each computer comprising at least one processor, a computer memory (including volatile and non-volatile memory), at least one input device, and at least one output device. For example, and without limitation, the programmable computers may be a server class computer having multiple processors and at least one network interface card. Program code may operate on input data to perform the functions described herein and generate output data.

While the exemplary embodiments have been described herein, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. The invention is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, and scope of the claims is to be accorded an interpretation that encompasses all such modifications and equivalent structures and functions.

The invention claimed is:

1. A slide frame in combination with an image projection device that is removably mountable to a smartphone or tablet computing device having a camera and a camera flash: wherein the image projection device includes a body defining an aperture, the body having an attachment mechanism to removably mount the body to the smartphone or tablet computing device with the aperture positioned to receive light from the camera flash; a slide frame receiving slot within the body, the slide frame receiving slot is positioned to receive a slide frame in such a way that any one of a plurality of slide transparencies on the slide frame is positioned in the aperture such that illumination of the camera flash transmits light along the aperture and through said any one of a plurality of slide transparencies; wherein the body further includes a camera opening and a light channel that connects the camera opening with the aperture, wherein the camera opening is alignable with the camera when the aperture is aligned with the camera flash; a magnifying lens positioned distally relative to the slide frame receiving slot to receive light from after having passed through said any one of a plurality of slide transparencies, and to project said light from after having passed through said any one of a plurality of slide transparencies; wherein the slide frame includes encoded information associated with each of at least some of the plurality of slide transparencies, wherein, during use when the slide frame is installed in the image projection device with said any one of a plurality of slide transparencies in alignment with the aperture, the encoded information that is associated with any one of a plurality of slide transparencies is capturable by the camera through the camera opening and is readable by an application on the smartphone or tablet computing device to instruct the smartphone or tablet computing device to emit at least one form of output selected from the group of output consisting of: audio output and visual output, wherein the at least one form of output is selected based on detection by the application of a change in the encoded information based on which slide transparency from the at least some of the plurality of slide transparencies is aligned with the camera flash.

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2. The slide frame of claim 1, further comprising at least one encoding block adjacent to the at least one slide transparency, the encoding block having the encoded information.

3. The slide frame of claim 2, wherein the at least one encoding block is any one of a barcode, a color, and a near-field wireless communication tag. 5

4. The slide frame of claim 1, wherein the encoded information is encoded in an image of the at least one slide transparency. 10

5. The slide frame of claim 4, wherein the encoded information is encoded as a barcode.

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